



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

A new case of yellow fever at Hamilton Barracks.

[Cablegram.]

MATANZAS, CUBA, November 28, 1900.

One case yellow fever reported at military hospital, Hamilton Barracks.

QUITÉRAS.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Reports from Nuevitas, Gibara, and Baracoa.

NUEVITAS, CUBA, November 12, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the week ended November 10, 1900: Seven vessels arrived at this port and 6 bills of health were issued. There were 2 deaths, but no quarantinable disease was reported. There was some rain and the nights were cool. The sanitary condition of the town is fairly good.

Gibara.—Reports show the arrival of 5 vessels, 6 bills of health issued, 2 deaths, and sanitary condition good.

Baracoa.—Reports show the arrival of 5 vessels, 3 bills of health issued, 1 death, and sanitary condition good. No telegraphic report from the other stations, but bills of health given coastwise vessels show no quarantinable disease.

Respectfully,

OWEN W. STONE,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Reports from Santiago, Manzanillo, Guantanamo, and Daiquiri.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, November 8, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the following sanitary report of the fourth quarantine division of the island of Cuba under my command for the week ended November 3, 1900:

Santiago.—There was a total of 21 deaths reported for this period, an increase of 5 over that of the preceding week, making the death rate 25.39 per 1,000. The chief causes of death were as follows: Tuberculosis, 8; malarial fever, 7; intestinal diseases, 2; tetanus neonatorum, 1; other causes, 3; total, 21.

On October 29, 1900, 1 nonimmune passenger was held on the provisional flag steamship *Josefita* to complete the period of five days since leaving Havana.

On November 1, 1900, the certification of passengers and baggage, as required by the quarantine regulations for the close season, was discontinued, but the disinfection of vessels and baggage for Porto Rico will be continued.

As yellow fever continues to be prevalent in Havana the local authorities desire that the quarantine be continued against that port, consequently all baggage from that port is disinfected, and nonimmune passengers held to complete five days since leaving the port.

Manzanillo.—Acting Asst. Surg. R. de Socarras reports 5 deaths from the following causes: Chronic malaria, 1; chronic nephritis, 1; enterocolitis, 1; other causes, 2; total, 5. Population, 14,464; death rate, 18.05.